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10/628,745	07/28/2003	Robert J. Bengtsson	BO1-0336US	4048
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EXAMINER				
STOKELY-COLLINS, JASMINE N				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/628,745

**Applicant(s)**

BENGTSOON ET AL.

**Examiner**

Jasmine Stokely-Collins

**Art Unit**

4178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 7/28/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/2003
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5, 15, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2).

Regarding claim 1, Brady teaches a vehicle seat for supporting a passenger of a vehicle (figure 1b), said seat comprising:  
a seat frame (figure 1b) having a mount for mounting the frame to the vehicle, a support extending from the mount (While Brady doesn't show a seat mount and support, this feature is inherent in any seat within an airplane. Brady discloses in column 2 lines 36-42 that his invention is intended for an in-flight entertainment system. All airplane seats are supported by some structure), a seat bottom (figure 1b element 750) mounted on the support for supporting the passenger when occupying the seat, and a seat back extending upward from the seat bottom (figure 1b element 700), said seat back having a front surface oriented to face the passenger occupying the seat and a rear surface opposite said front surface;

a video monitor mounted on the seat frame (figure 1b element 650); and  
a digital processor (LRU) operatively connected to the video monitor for  
processing a digital input for display as an image on the video monitor (column 9  
lines 39-42).

Regarding claim 2, when read in light of claim 1, Brady further teaches the  
video monitor is mounted on the rear surface of the seat back for viewing from  
behind the vehicle seat (figure 1b element 650).

Regarding claim 3, when read in light of claim 1, Brady further teaches the  
digital processor includes an interface for connecting the processor to an external  
data source (column 15 lines 32-45).

Regarding claim 4, when read in light of claim 3, Brady further teaches the  
external data source for which the interface is configured is selected from a  
group consisting of a digital camera, a personal computer (laptop computer), a  
personal digital assistant and a data storage card (column 15 lines 32-45).

Regarding claim 5, when read in light of claim 3, Brady further teaches the  
interface includes a data port selected from a group of data ports consisting of a  
serial port, a parallel port, a small computer system interface (SCSI) port, and a  
universal serial bus (USB) port (column 15 lines 32-35).

Regarding claim 15, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with Claim 1 as analyzed above. Brady further teaches said processor (LRU) is operatively connectable to a camera remote from the seat for providing digital input to the processor (column 11 lines 32-46, where the network server program coupled to the camera is shown as part of the LRU in figure 1a).

Regarding claim 18, Brady teaches a vehicle for transporting a plurality of passengers (figure 2 suggests at least 2 passengers), said vehicle comprising:

- a body having an interior cabin sized and shaped for holding a plurality of passengers (figure 2 suggests at least 2 passengers, column 5 lines 33-35 disclose a cabin);
- a power plant mounted on the body for generating power to move body (Brady's invention is embodied in a commercial aircraft, as evidenced by column 1 lines 13-14. A power plant is inherently part of Brady's commercial aircraft, as it self-generates a power source from the aircraft's engine);
- a plurality of seats mounted on the body for supporting at least one passenger of said plurality of passengers (figure 1b), at least a portion of said seats of said plurality of seats comprising:
  - a seat frame (figure 1b) having a mount for mounting the frame to the vehicle, a support extending from the mount, a seat bottom mounted on the support for supporting the passenger when occupying the seat

(While Brady doesn't show a seat mount and support, this feature is inherent in any seat within an airplane. Brady discloses in column 2 lines 36-42 that his invention is intended for an in-flight entertainment system. All airplane seats are supported by some structure), and a seat back extending upward from the seat bottom, said seat back having a front surface oriented to face the passenger occupying the seat and a rear surface opposite said front surface (figure 1b element 700); a video monitor mounted on the seat frame (figure 1b element 650); and a digital processor (LRU)\_operatively connected to the video monitor for processing a digital input for display as an image on the video monitor (column 9 lines 39-42).

Regarding claim 19, when read in light of claim 18, Brady further teaches the body comprises an airframe (implementation of Brady's invention in an aircraft is evidenced in column 1 lines 13-14).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6-9 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2) in view of DeLorme et al (US 6,321,158 B1).

Regarding claim 6, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with claim 1, as analyzed above.

Brady does not teach said digital processor is configured to organize and edit a plurality images selected from the digital input.

DeLorme discloses software configured to organize and edit a plurality images selected from the digital input (column 71 lines 36-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the software taught by DeLorme into the LRU taught by Brady for the benefit of enabling airplane passengers to create a digital travel album in order to have memoirs and keepsakes from their trip.

Regarding claim 7, when read in light of claim 6, DeLorme further teaches said processor is configured to generate a digital travel album from said plurality of images (column 71 lines 36-44).

Regarding claim 8, when read in light of claim 7, DeLorme further teaches said processor is configured to add text to at least one image of said plurality of images (column 71 lines 40-44).

Regarding claim 9, when read in light of claim 6, DeLorme further teaches said processor is configured to generate a digital travel log including text and the plurality of images (column 71 lines 21-44 describe embodiments in which personal photos and text can be appended to travel plans).

Regarding claim 17, when read in light of claim 1, DeLorme further teaches the said processor is operatively connectable to a transmitter for sending information output by the processor to a location remote from the vehicle (column 7 lines 13-21 disclose teleconferencing capabilities between passengers on and off the aircraft that would either inherently require the use of a transmitting means).

5. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2) in view of Eichmann (US 6,947,071 B2).

Regarding claim 10, when read in light of claim 1, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with claim 1 further comprising a camera operatively connected to said processor (Brady's LRU) for providing digital input to the processor (column 12 lines 44-46 disclose an input camera coupled to a audio/video controller. Column 10 lines 55-57 state the video controller is included in the LRU).



Brady does not disclose that camera is digital or that it is mounted on said seat frame.

Eichmann teaches a camera mounted to a front-seat back for viewing passengers in the rear-seat of a vehicle (column 8 lines 47-51). The use of a digital camera is inferred from column 4 lines 54-58, in which Eichmann suggests the devices which could be utilized for displaying the output from said camera. One such capability of these devices is "playing digital video recordings", which requires the use of a digital recording device to acquire said video recordings. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the camera taught by Brady with the digital characteristic of Eichmann for the benefit of providing a clearer picture and to further provide a clear view of rear seat occupants for surveillance purposes.

Regarding claim 11, limitation "wherein the digital camera is mounted on the rear surface of the seat back for recording images of behind the vehicle seat" is further met by the combination of Brady in view of Eichmann. Eichmann teaches a camera mounted to the back of a front seat for viewing passengers in the rear-seat of a vehicle (column 8 lines 47-51).

6. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2) in view of Weinberger et al (US 6,813,777 B1).

Regarding claim 12, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with claim 1.

Brady does not teach a control device operatively connected to said processor for controlling operation of said processor.

Weinberger teaches a control device (figure 7d) operatively connected to said processor for controlling operation of said processor (column 31 lines 43-49, where the audio-video unit Weinberger's controller interfaces with is analogous to the audio/video controller that Brady discloses as part of his LRU in column 10 lines 55-59 of his disclosure). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system taught by Brady to incorporate the remote controller taught by Weinberger for the benefit of a more convenient and comfortable control device for the user that would eliminate the need for the user to reach for a control interface situated farther away.

Regarding claim 13, when read in light of claim 12, please see analysis of claim 12.

7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2) in view of Dittmann et al (US 5,239,376 A).

Regarding claim 14, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with Claim 1 as analyzed above.

Brady does not teach said processor is operatively connectable to a printer for printing images.

Dittmann teaches including a printer to print out still images captured by a surveillance camera (column 3 lines 14-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a printer with image-printing capabilities in the system taught by Brady for the benefit of producing a hardcopy of any images taken for any potential security breaches, or to have a record of passengers on a flight.

8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brady Jr. et al (US 7,114,171 B2) in view of Rivera (US 2002/0124260 A1).

Regarding claim 16, Brady teaches a vehicle seat in accordance with Claim 15 as analyzed above.

Brady does not teach the camera is mounted on an exterior surface of the vehicle.

Rivera teaches a camera is mounted on an exterior surface of a vehicle (figure 2 element 14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rivera's teaching of mounting a camera on the outside of a vehicle with the airplane disclosed in Brady for the

benefit of photographing weather conditions, or providing an expanded view of the airplane's surroundings for better navigation.

***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Steinbach et al (US 2002/0183072 A1) teaches a service which provides a travel log and digital photo album.

Harrison (US 5,289,272 A) teaches an entertainment system for use on airlines.

Rabowsky et al (US 5,289,272 A) teaches delivering audio and video information, including slide shows, to airline passengers

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jasmine Stokely-Collins whose telephone number is 571-270-3459. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8:00-6:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7305. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 4178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jasmine Stokely-Collins

/Hai Tran/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4178